

GRICES OFFICE IS NOW VACATED

General Manager of C. & O. Becomes Assistant to Caples.

RAILWAY FOLK UPSET BY ORDER

Talk Revived That Fourth Vice-President Is to Succeed Stevens as Active Head of System. May Bring in New Man to Serve as General Manager.

Circulars issued yesterday by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company announced that the office of general manager had been vacated, and that officers heretofore reporting to the general manager will report to M. J. Caples, fourth vice-president, unless otherwise ordered.

E. W. Grice, who has been serving heretofore as general manager, is appointed assistant to the fourth vice-president and will perform such duties as may be assigned to him.

When the circulars were issued from the office of Vice-President Caples yesterday, the greatest surprise was caused, and in railroad circles the meaning of the change was not clearly understood. Various rumors were picked up and carried back and forth, though officials were silent beyond the statement that the rearrangement of duties was brought about through the belief that the service would be greatly improved.

Since his name in the Chesapeake and Ohio about a year ago, Mr. Grice has been looked upon as the "big man" of the system. Indeed, it has been reported time and time again that he was shortly to succeed President George W. Stevens, who would retire because of his health.

Mr. Grice was recently operated on in Baltimore, and while he was absent Mr. Caples took charge of the road as acting president.

Called into Conference. It is understood that the heads of all departments were called into conference a few days ago by Mr. Caples, and that the situation was discussed with a degree of frankness far different from anything known in former times. Subsequently, the desire was expressed by all officials to pull together.

Expected Mr. Grice to be responsible for the change, but whether the company will bring a man from another railroad to serve in that capacity is a matter which caused officials and employees much concern last night.

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ENGINEMEN CLOSE CASE

Appear Before Arbitration Committee and Urge Pledge for Higher Pay.

New York, July 19.—Several men who run the electric engines that haul all passenger trains to their terminals in this city testified to-day before the Railroad Wage Arbitration Committee, sitting at the Oriental Hotel. They based their plea for higher pay upon the same ground taken by other members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who are striving through arbitration to induce the fifty-two trunk line railroads of the East to increase and standardize their pay. They urged that their work is even more hazardous than is that of the steam locomotive engine drivers, and cited many instances in which their lives had been shocked or burned by defective machinery. It was developed that their average monthly wage is \$45.

With the appearance as witnesses of several other freight train engineers, Grand Chief Stone closed the case for the brotherhood, regarding the privilege, however, of introducing new testimony, if that course shall be considered advisable after the railroad managers have presented their case at the hearings to be resumed at the Oriental Monday morning.

Held After Thirteen Years. Man Accused of \$30,000 Shortage Caught on New York Street Car.

New York, July 19.—The wooden arm of Goodman Brothers found a shortage of \$30,000 in their books thirteen years ago, and swore out a warrant against their bookkeeper, James Fishback. He admitted the shortage, but had had much to do with the firm's finances. They never caught the man, however, for he left his house by the back door without coat or collar as a detective called at the front entrance.

When the police got no trace of him until last night, when the two Goodman brothers, riding in a Broadway street car, saw a man whom they decided was their missing bookkeeper. They had him arrested. The prisoner said he was Thomas Fisher, a liquor dealer. He admitted that he had worked for Goodman Brothers, but said that he was a brother of the man the police were looking for. A detective, however, positively identified him from a photograph as the missing bookkeeper.

Defensive Alliance. Signature of Pact Between Russia and Japan in 'Caucasus'.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—The signature is impending of a pact establishing a defensive alliance between Russia and Japan. This momentous development would seem to be connected with the approaching trip to Russia of the Japanese ambassador, Prince Katsura, but his visit is a mere coincidence. The actual agreement was fully concluded a fortnight ago and likely will be signed for Japan by Baron Kato, and for Russia by its ambassador to Japan, who was its negotiator for the prime mover. The agreement for and of two parts, one dealing with the elimination of the spheres of influence of Russia and Japan in Mongolia and Manchuria, which is similar in scope and character to the Anglo-Russian accord of August 21, 1907, regarding Persia, etc.

The second part deals with the duty of the two powers for a point defense in case either power is attacked.

No More Fight Pictures. House Passes Senate Bill Prohibiting Transportation of Films.

Washington, July 19.—Prize fight moving pictures to-day became a thing of the past. The Senate today passed the House passed a Senate bill prohibiting the transportation of such moving picture films between the various States and Territories or from foreign countries. Heavy fines for violation of the proposed law are fixed by the bill. The President said he is in complete sympathy with the legislation, and is expected to affix his signature to the measure. Southern members of Congress were especially interested in the proposed law because of the price feeling stirred up by the exhibition of the Jeffries-Johnson moving pictures in their section of the country. Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, and Representative Sims, of Tennessee, pressed the bill in the Senate and House.

Icebergs at Sea. One Sighted by Steamer Near Spot Where Titanic Went Down.

New York, July 19.—Icebergs and ice fields were encountered by the steamships Mauretania and Adriatic, which arrived here from Liverpool to-day. The largest berg was sighted on the Atlantic on Wednesday afternoon with a few hours steaming distance from the spot where the Titanic went down in April. It was variously estimated at from 200 to 300 feet in length and from 100 to 150 feet in height.

On that same day the Mauretania sighted an ice field so large that it was obliged to steam to the southward to escape it.

Bill Goes to President. Rivers and Harbors Measure Carries \$23,000,000.

Washington, July 19.—The House today agreed to the conference report on the Rivers and Harbors bill, which carried approximately \$23,000,000. The bill is an original measure of about \$7,000,000, and was decided opposition to the scheme by which the Federal government is committed to the maintenance and repair of the levees in the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio valleys, but friends of the project won the day. The bill now will go to the President for his signature.

Hurls Book at Burglar. Physician Renders Intruder Unconscious and Recovers Bracelet.

BAILEY WILL URGE IMMEDIATE TRIAL

Wants Senate to Dispose of Archbald Case Before Adjournment.

ACCUSED JURIST APPEARS AT BAR

Is Given Until July 29 to Prepare Answer, and House Managers Required to File Their Reply by August 1—All Pleadings Must Be Completed by August 3.

Washington, July 19.—A determination to attempt to secure an immediate trial of the impeachment charges against Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the United States Commerce Court, was announced in the Senate to-day by Senator Bailey, of Texas, when Judge Archbald appeared to answer the charges of misconduct made against him by the House of Representatives.

Judge Archbald and his attorneys were given until Monday, July 23, to answer the lengthy articles of impeachment and the date for the completion of all answers in the case was fixed as August 3.

The House managers insisted upon an earlier answer from Judge Archbald, favoring July 21 as the date, in urging the extension of time to July 29. Senator Bailey declared he would not agree to that, but insisted upon an immediate trial of the case, but that he believed the accused jurist should be given what time he thought necessary to prepare his answer.

The Senate has not yet been called upon to decide when the trial shall be held. It is generally understood that Judge Archbald favors a continuance until fall. The matter will probably not come formally before the House until the completion of the issues in the case, August 3.

Senate as Court. The Senate resolved itself into the impeachment court shortly after its session began, and word was sent to the House that it was ready to proceed.

Judge Archbald reached the Capitol some time before the hour set for his appearance. He had determined to appear personally to answer the Senate's summons. With him were his attorney, A. S. Worthington, of this city, and his son, Robert W. Archbald, Jr., of Philadelphia, also an attorney. Another son occupied a place in the gallery.

The accused jurist and his associates remained in the office of Colonel Randall, sergeant-at-arms, to await conduct into the Senate.

At the left of the presiding officers, for the opening of the impeachment court, chairs had been placed for the House managers, who will act as prosecutors in the case. At the right a table and chairs had been placed for Judge Archbald and his attorneys.

The House managers, led by Representative Henry D. Clayton, appeared at the Senate door at 12:40, and announced by the assistant doorkeeper.

Judge Usherred In. A moment later Judge Archbald and his son and attorney were ushered in by Colonel Randall. Judge Archbald wore a light summer suit. Two of his attorneys did not appear at the opening of the trial. M. J. Martin, of Danbury, one of his attorneys, was detained in the hospital by an operation, and E. B. Price, also of counsel, was ill in New Jersey at the time.

Senator P. J. New Jersey at the time. Judge Archbald had made no statement before his appearance in the Senate. He appeared at ease as he took his place, but followed the announcements of the secretary and the reading of the records of the return of the summons with close attention.

Senator A. A. Arms Randall was called on first to swear to the fact that he had served the Senate's summons on the jurist. He then made the formal proclamation:

"Robert W. Archbald, appear and answer the charges made against you."

Judge Archbald leaned forward to listen as the proclamation was made. His attorney, Mr. Worthington, arose and said: "My client is present in person to answer."

Motion for Time. Mr. Worthington then submitted a motion for a time in which to prepare and submit his answer. No date was named in the motion.

PRESENT METHODS RESULT IN WASTE

Government's Manner of Erecting Public Buildings Criticized.

REPORT TO HOUSE BY COMMITTEE

Possibilities of Fraud in Public Expenditures Are Pointed Out. Bills Now Pending for 750 Structures, to Cost an Aggregate of \$70,000,000.

Washington, July 19.—Severe criticism of government methods of erecting public buildings is contained in the report of the House Committee on Expenditures in Public Buildings, which Chairman Cyrus Cline, of Indiana, submitted to the House to-day. The report points out the possibilities of fraud in public expenditures after making it clear that its investigations were made with no desire to discover any scandal in the public service.

The committee makes the recommendation that government buildings be standardized and architects to point out what it considers the folly of maintaining a big force of draughtsmen and architects to make plans for every building constructed by the government. The report finds that since 1902, 721 buildings have been erected, and that there are now pending bills for 750 buildings to cost an aggregate of \$70,000,000.

"If this keeps up," the committee says, "there will be 1,100 public buildings inside of five years. The cost of maintenance alone will be \$11,000,000 annually."

The office of the supervising architect of the treasury is criticized. This office is maintained at a cost of \$3,000,000 annually. It has no definite policy, the committee finds, and blame is attached to former Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, or for some of the mistakes that have been discovered.

Committee Is Bad. The committee says the present system of awards "is bad and should be changed. It points to instances where contractors have been the beneficiaries of 'extra' and 'betterments' when Mr. Taylor dominated the board."

Without making any charges, the committee says: Under the present method of awarding contracts for the construction of public buildings, there is an open door for the grossest kind of fraud."

The committee goes on to say that members of Congress be less zealous in their efforts to get public buildings for their district, and recommends legislation making it illegal to erect a public building in any city of less than 5,000 inhabitants, or whose post-office takes in less than \$10,000 annually. The practice of employing outside architects is condemned.

In its comment on the administration of Supervising Architect Taylor, the committee declares that Mr. Taylor cannot escape blame.

Space is given to the recommendations of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury H. O. Bailey, and the committee declares that the construction of government buildings cannot receive proper attention by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury because of the multiplicity of duties assigned to that official.

No Reply from Blease. Does Not Answer to Charges of Official Corruption.

Columbia, S. C., July 19.—Although he delivered speeches here to-day and to-night, Governor Cole L. Blease failed to make his promised reply to the charges of official corruption brought out against him before the special investigating committee of the State Legislature. Governor Blease referred to Thomas B. Felder, the Atlanta attorney, who made sensational charges against the South Carolina Governor at the recent committee hearing in the city of Greenville. S. C., who recently issued a signed statement saying that they had been insulted at the Governor's mansion when they attempted to secure a reprieve for a condemned negro, he is quoted as saying: "I would gladly pardon any man who would kill King and Walker, if they should come to his house in the same condition and use the same language which they did at the mansion."

Two Men Shot by Gang. New Yorkers, Attacked in Early Morning, Expected to Die.

New York, July 19.—Two men passed the Corner of 116th Street and First Avenue early this morning several men leaped at them from a doorway. Ten shots were fired, and one of the passers fell. His companion ran.

When policemen came the shooters had disappeared. The injured man, Vincent Galt, was taken to the Harlem Hospital. Hardly had he reached the operating room when Joseph Russell, a friend and neighbor, staggered into the building. He had a bullet wound in his abdomen. Both of the injured men will die.

Emperor Critically Ill. Japan's Ruler Suffering From Stomach and Brain Affections.

STATEMENT WILL REFUTE CHARGES

President's Managers Will Answer Roosevelt's Accusations.

MATTER TO COME UP IN CONGRESS

Work of Committees at Chicago Convention Will Be Defended by Representatives Mondell and Bartholdt—Root Suggested as Taft Spokesman in Senate.

Washington, July 19.—The reply of President Taft and his friends to Colonel Roosevelt's repeated charges of "fraud" and the "stealing of delegates" in the Chicago convention promises to be a hotly contested matter. Washington next week couched in terms that will be in many ways a counterattack upon the Roosevelt preconception campaign.

The statement that will be issued from the White House, the final draft of which was considered at a two-hour meeting of the Cabinet to-day, will be an exhaustive analysis of the charges brought by the Roosevelt forces on the part of Taft's friends on the Republican National Committee and the credentials committee.

While this statement will not, as far as can now be learned, make any direct charges against the Roosevelt managers, it is understood that Taft supporters in the public press propose to attack in unmeasured terms the charges brought by the Roosevelt forces in Southern States, many of which were unanimously decided against the Roosevelt contestants.

Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, who was a member of the credentials committee at the Chicago convention, will make one of the chief speeches defending the seating of the Taft delegates at Chicago. While his speech will deal principally with the cases of the seventy delegates against whom the Roosevelt forces made their chief attack, he is known to-day that he would attack the Roosevelt followers in Southern States and attempt to show that they had been brought "without foundation."

Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, who participated in the work of the national committee, will also defend the action of that committee. Senator Root had been suggested as the spokesman for the Taft forces in the Senate, but he said to-day he did not expect to speak upon the subject of the Chicago contest decisions.

Sure of Illinois. We are going to carry Illinois for Taft and the Republicans, take on the tariff issue—the tariff-for-revenue plank of the Democratic platform," said ex-Senator Mason, of Illinois, at the White House to-day. Mr. Mason was nominated in the Illinois primaries for representative at-large from Illinois, and says he expects to be elected.

The Democrats always win in the summer and lose in the fall, went on Mr. Mason, "but on the tariff issue—that of protection to American industries and workmen—they cannot carry Illinois. There will be no trouble about that issue when we get to it. I have collected important data showing the number of people fed in Chicago during the miserable years of Democratic rule from 1892 to 1896, and I think these will have some effect."

Mr. Mason said there was no trouble in Illinois about the Republican election. The Illinois Republicans took the trouble to see that men of the right faith were nominated as electors. The Roosevelt people will be compelled to put their own tickets of electors in the field if they wish to make a contest there, Mr. Mason said.

Mr. Mason is to have another talk with President Taft as to the situation in Illinois, which the former Senator said that State declares to look bright for the Republicans in spite of confusion and contradictory conditions elsewhere.

Sends \$1 Contribution. The White House to-day received, addressed to Charles D. Hille, a \$1 bill for the minister in New York State. The minister offered the money as a contribution to help in the reelection of President Taft. He said that it was all he could spare, but that he thought the country should awaken to a spirit of fair treatment for the President and bring about his reelection.

A "bum" bomb joke has been perpetrated on the newspaper men at the White House as a result of the fake story that a bomb was recently sent there and opened by Assistant Secretary Sherman Allen.

"As some of the newspaper boys like bomb stories so well," said Mr. Allen to the head messenger at the White House, "please open all suspicious packages in future in the corner of the room adjoining the press room."

The joke may be appreciated when it is stated that there is nothing but thin partition between the press room and the corner where all express packages are to be opened hereafter.

President Thanks Negroes. Washington, July 19.—President Taft, in a speech in the East Room of the White House to a delegation from the National Civil and Political Negro League to-day publicly acknowledged his debt of gratitude to the negro delegates to the Republican National Convention pledged and instructed for him, who stood with the Taft forces through the fight.

"I want to say to you," said the President, "how much I appreciate your standing firm in my behalf at a time when it was intimated to the country that we could not depend upon you. You demonstrated there your appreciation of the accomplishments of the

PATROL NO LONGER NEEDED

Steever Notifies Wood That Troops May Be Withdrawn.

Washington, July 19.—Col. E. Z. Steever, commanding the American forces along the Mexican border, to-day notified Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, that conditions across the Rio Grande indicate that the United States may within a few days begin withdrawing its patrol guard.

There is at present encamped along the Rio Grande one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of infantry, one battalion of infantry, and one battalion of field artillery.

The infantry regiment will be withdrawn first. This is the Eighteenth Infantry, which will go back to its post in Arizona. The cavalry will remain in Texas indefinitely.

Reports from Mexico are to the effect that the revolution is rapidly subsiding, and just as soon as the federals occupy Juarez the American troops will be drawn away.

Since the rainy season has set in the half-clad and wholly unprotected rebels are destined for hardships while they are crossing the mountains of Sonora. These, coupled with the shortage of food, it is believed, will cause many of Orozco's men to desert.

Consular agents report, judging from the empty cartridge belts of most of the rebels, especially in General Roja's column, the fight cannot last much longer.

While the rebels profess not to be alarmed at the proximity of the federals, the exodus toward the mountains of Sonora continues daily. The government troops reached San Antonio Friday last, and are repairing the damage done by the rebels in the night march.

Unofficial dispatches announce that the federals have looted the Mormon stores at both Colonia Morales and Colonia Oaxaca, in Sonora.

Negroes Not Wanted. Georgia, Roosevelt, White League Adopts Resolutions.

Atlanta, Ga., July 19.—A resolution demanding "a white party, a white convention and dominance by white men alone" was adopted at a meeting here to-night of the Georgia Roosevelt White League.

The meeting was held in response to a call of its president, St. Julien Yates, issued the day after a call for a convention to be held in Atlanta July 25 was issued from the national progressive headquarters.

With the exception of the adoption of the resolution in regard to negro voters, the league extended the olive branch to the so-called rival faction in the State.

By a unanimous vote the platform issued in connection with the call from the national progressive headquarters was adopted. A committee of twenty members was appointed to uncover most of the evidence of importance so far available, that men known to have talked over the prospective assassination of Roosevelt the day before it occurred, while on an outing, either have not been arrested or were taken and let go on small bail, or in the case of one, held only because the district attorney insisted upon it.

Independent Course. The independent course of the district attorney was indicated to-day when he summoned Louis Laby and William Shapiro, owners of the automobile used by the murder party, and heard them make what may be important disclosures in connection with the theory of connection between the murder and the police "system."

Neither Mr. Whitman nor Attorney Aaron Levy, counsel for the two men, would discuss what Laby and Shapiro had revealed. Mr. Levy said he and Mr. Whitman had agreed to give out no further information. Not long before, however, the lawyer had had a two-hour conference with his clients and made a brief statement regarding it.

"They have told me things that I did not know of before," he said. "If Mr. Whitman denies to my clients, he will mean disclosure, which will make the public gasp when they are published."

"Do the disclosures lead up to the police department?" was asked. "That is a very dangerous point," said the attorney, "and I cannot discuss it."

A thorough questioning of the prison was by the district attorney, no members of the police department were present. With the party, however, were two private detectives.

The private detectives hurried away after the conference, and Mr. Whitman declared he was going out of town on an important mission. "The case is progressing very satisfactorily," was all he would say.

Development. From the police department investigation there were few important developments on the surface to-day. Nothing had been seen of "Big Jack" Seelig, the notorious "gun-man" whom the police were anxious to question regarding the murder. They had heard "Jack" Rose, gambler, and a man who hired the "murder car," had asked of him on the night of the crime. Seelig is known as the right-hand man of Sam Paul, an East Side gang leader. The lawyer had declared to have been offered him was freedom from the charge of carrying a concealed weapon now pending against him. Paul was at police headquarters during the afternoon. He declined to make any public statement.

It was talk in quarters usually well informed regarding "underworld" affairs to-day that the price paid for killing Rosenthal had been learned by the police. The figure named was \$2,000. The identity of at least two of the five men who were in the murder party is known in these quarters. It was added, and they are said to have been seen on East Side streets by acquaintances several times since Monday night.

Police. Lieutenant Charles Becker, the man accused by Rosenthal in his first revelations of alleged partnership between gamblers and police, had the greater part of the "strong arm" squad, which he has commanded, taken away from him to-day. Commissioner Valbo gave the order which transferred eight of these detectives to another lieutenant. Four detectives were left in Becker's office to clean up some pending clerical work. It was said.

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WHITMAN BRINGS OUTSIDE INTO ROSENTHAL CASE

Dissatisfied With Lack of Results Achieved by Police.

FUND PROVIDED FOR DETECTIVES

Citizens Engage Private Sleuths to Assist District Attorney in Investigation—Attention Called to Lamentable Omissions in Guarding Against Slayer's Escape.

New York, July 19.—Private detectives were brought into the Rosenthal murder case to-day by District Attorney Whitman. They were engaged by a committee of citizens who shared the prosecutor's evident dissatisfaction with the lack of results achieved by the police in tracing the slayers of the gambler who was shot after making charges of police partnership with the gambling fraternity.

In connection with the bringing in of these outside agencies of investigation, attention was called to what were declared to be lamentable omissions by the police in guarding against the escape of Rosenthal's slayers Monday night and lack of properly directed activity since. It is declared that the slayer that Rosenthal was to be killed was in wide circulation in East Side resorts Monday evening, but that if any report of it reached headquarters no measures were taken to protect the gambler.

It was also commented on that six police officers did not see a shot or blow a whistle to stop the murder party after the shooting, that the number of the "murder car" was reported four different ways—all erroneous—as many policemen, while a witness, did not testify that he was to the district attorney to uncover most of the evidence of importance so far available, that men known to have talked over the prospective assassination of Rosenthal the day before it occurred, while on an outing, either have not been arrested or were taken and let go on small bail, or in the case of one, held only because the district attorney insisted upon it.

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